

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

Historical Society.
NIGHT

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

LEAGUERS HERE

Hundreds of Young Republicans
Are Assembled

To Awaken the Old Spirit of
Republicanism.

GRAND YEARLY MEET

Of the League of Republican
Clubs of Kansas.

Lively and Inspiring Scenes at
Hamilton Hall.

ED HOCH'S ADDRESS

Made to the Big Convention a
Strong One.

It Rings With Republican Sen-
timent and Wisdom

Of the Old Fashioned Abraham
Lincoln Kind.

It was 11 o'clock this morning when prolonged cheering greeted President E. W. Hoch, of the Kansas Republican league, as he stepped to the speaker's stand on the stage of Hamilton's hall.

When the cheering had ceased Pres-



PRESIDENT E. W. HOCH.

dent Hoch said: "It is my pleasure to call to order the seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Republican league. On account of the unusual large number of delegates in attendance we have been delayed in coming together this morning, but we are now here and ready for business."

President Hoch then invited all the officers of the league, the members of the various committees of arrangements to seats on the platform.

Secretary Chas. M. Sheldon then read the call by which the convention was assembled, and Rev. Bernard Kelly opened the convention with prayer.

A letter from President Tracey, of the National league, in which he expressed regrets at being unable to be present was read by Secretary Sheldon.

A letter was read from Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, dated Boston, urging the league to endorse suffrage.

A letter from Major Wm. Warren, expressing his regret in not being able to be present, was applauded; but a similar telegram from Webster Davis, the newly elected mayor of Kansas City, was cheerfully and long received.

The telegram of regret from Wm. McKinley published in last evening's JOURNAL was read and cheered to the echo.

When the telegram and letters were read President Hoch introduced Mayor T. W. Harrison, who welcomed the delegates to the league convention to the city of Topeka.

Mayor Harrison's Speech.

Mayor Harrison said: "Republicans need no special welcome to the city of Topeka. They are always welcome and they always feel at home because they know that they are among friends. We have been living for little more than a year under Populist executive control of the state. How do you like it, my friends? [groans]. We have been living for two years under Democratic national executive administration. How do you like it, my friends? [repeated groans]. There are times, strange as it may seem, when we wish that we were a little nearer the grave when we actually lived that we were older. This is one of those times and the people of this state and nation are so anxious for another election that they would be glad to have the time come round even at the loss of being that much older. If there was a national election this year even Missouri, [cheers] Democratic, benighted Missouri would go overwhelmingly Republican. We have endured, not enjoyed this Populist and Democratic administration and under it every person who owned a dollar's worth of property has lost half of it by shrinkage in value, and every laboring man who depended upon his daily wages has lost one hundred per cent of its value for he is entirely out of work."

"Of course we know that harmony prevails among the Populist leaders. Willis loves the governor and the governor loves Willis, and between them they will find it very difficult to keep what they think to be the rank and file of the Populist party in line this year. It was written a long time ago, 'seest thou the industrious man he shall stand before kings.' Kings walk in the rear rank behind industrious men and the Republicans are the industrious workers in Kansas this year and with unity and industry an overwhelming victory will be certain."

"Follow Republicans, we have you a most hearty welcome to the capital city and will extend to you and all Republican friends an invitation to attend next November the grandest ratification meeting of the grandest Republican vic-

tor ever known in the grand state of Kansas."

When Mayor Harrison's speech, which was repeatedly cheered was finished, President Hoch replied in a few remarks, most highly complimentary to Topeka. He was greeted with cheer after cheer.

He said: "Topeka is the best capital, the cleanest capital, the most enlightened capital of the most enlightened state in the union. The only state capital in the union in which there is not a single open saloon."

He said: "Topeka people and Kansas people had been too busy to join Coxey's army and that was another thing to be thankful for."

When his remarks in response to Mayor Harrison's address were concluded, President Hoch delivered his address.

Hoch's Address.

The formal address of President Hoch, as given below, was received with great enthusiasm. He was frequently cheered, and his many timely references were frequently applauded. His reference to Sheriff Wilkerson was given the first applause, and his mention of Artz in his gorgeous uniform, with the "gasoline" gun, were greeted with laughter. He was greeted again and again with cheers and applause all through the address and at its close. When, in his speech, he mentioned the name of Wm. McKinley, Mr. Hoch lifted the flag which revealed the portrait of the governor of Ohio in front of the speakers' stand.

The delegates were aching for an opportunity to cheer, and cheer they did again and again.

He spoke in detail as follows: "With a pardonable pride in its past, with higher purposes for the future, and with an intensified devotion to the best political party ever organized, the Republican State league of Kansas convenes today in seventh annual convention. I give you cordial greetings. We meet under peculiar circumstances. Our party is out of power in state and nation, and yet it never had so strong a hold as it has today upon the judgment and conscience of the people, who await with impatience an opportunity to call it again to the management of public affairs."

The past year has been an eventful one. When we last assembled here the anarchists in high places who had well nigh plunged this fair state into civil war, had just yielded reluctantly to the mandates of the courts and to the ominous sentiment of an indignant and outraged people. The noble National guards, who had been too loyal to law to make tools for petty tyrants, had folded their tents and gone quietly home. The patriotic citizens who had tendered their services to the gallant sheriff of this county to preserve the peace, and the preserve it, had gladly gone back to their daily vocations in office, in store, in field, and in workshop, whence duty and duty alone had called them. The business thoroughfares of this beautiful city so recently thronged with excited men were once more thronged only by those engaged in the peaceful and ordinary activities of life. Even the clanging sword of the gorgeously arrayed warrior from Colorado had ceased to resound through the corridors of the capitol, and the "gasoline" gun was minus more than the one celebrated "crank" as it stood in harmless helpfulness on the capitol lawn. It had happily failed to crimson. In short, the Populist conspiracy and revolution, which had contemplated the accomplishment by force what they had failed to accomplish by ballots, and which included in its scope the violent seizure of the houses of the deposition of the supreme court, and the ruthless over-riding of the will of the majority, had signally failed. Law had triumphed and peace prevailed.

The Nation's Bitter Experience.

But while the clouds which had hung like a pall over this great state for nearly two months, were then rapidly disappearing, the nation was just entering upon a bitter experience. The great change for which the people had clamored and which they had decreed by their all-powerful ballots, had been ushered in but a few days before the assembling of our last convention. The party whose history is luminous with glorious achievements had just surrendered the helm to other pilots, and the old ship of state, freighted with the richest cargo of human interests ever gathered together by wise management in this world, was already reeling and plunging in a turbulent and uncertain sea. Changing the helm to a wise, far-seeing, profoundly able statesman had been succeeded by one whose lack of qualification for his exalted office grows day by day more and more painfully apparent to every proud and loyal American. From Republicanism to Democracy, from prosperity to paralysis, from Harrison to Cleveland, from Blaine to Gresham, from Raun to Hoke Smith—My countrymen, what a change!

History always vindicates the Republican party. Time always proves the wisdom of its policies and the correctness of its intentions, and today every fireless furnace, every empty tin bucket, every free soup house, every workless workman, every Coxey army, every new government bond, every trembling pensioner, every quorumless house, every Hawaiian blunder, every act of the incompetent party in power is a mute but still eloquent tribute to the Republican party's wisdom and worth, and attests the awful mistake of the change. But the American people can be trusted to correct every error and right every wrong. They have been busy the past year at this business, and they can be depended upon to keep it until the job is completed. They made a splendid beginning in Kansas last year, and in Iowa, and in New Jersey, and in Colorado. It is also rumored that the vox populi has been heard in Pennsylvania; and the wires are yet warm with the glad tidings from Kansas City and from all the country, in fact, where elections have been held this week. While Topeka has also this week covered herself with new glory. Nor should I forget to say that since our last convention, the great buckeye state, by 80,000 majority has given to the country through its most illustrious son the name of the next president, William McKinley.

The League's Usefulness.

Without boasting, this league claims some of the trophies of last fall's victories in this state. Without means to prosecute its cherished designs as it wished, it nevertheless has fought a good

fight and certainly kept the faith. In connection with the state central committee, whose mutual helpfulness is here gratefully acknowledged, headquarters were maintained throughout the campaign, and all possible assistance was extended to Republican workers throughout the state. A vast amount of literature was circulated, speakers were furnished, and much other helpful work was done. Over eleven hundred dollars worth of legislative pamphlets, written for and printed by this league, were sold and distributed, furnishing needed funds for our work. If your president had not been one of the authors of this impartial and truthful history of the "Bloodless War," the legislative struggle, he would say that 100,000 copies of this little book ought still to be distributed throughout this state. He will say it anyhow. I wish to bear special testimony to the tireless labors and patience, and to the thousands of letters written and things done by your able and indefatigable secretary, Mr. C. M. Sheldon. You can never appreciate his labors too highly.

As we interpret it, the primary business of this league is educational. In its character, it is not to formulate party platforms or to nominate tickets. It is impersonal in its character. Its business is not to boom men, but to sow the seeds of sound political doctrine, and to help to harvest the crop of votes. It is not the master, but the servant of the regular party organization. We have tried to keep it in its sphere. There is much for it to do. It should be equipped with funds and facilities sufficient to greatly enlarge the fields of its usefulness. The people have been poisoned with false theories of government. An insidious socialism, the delusive guise of sub-treasury, land loan, single tax, government ownership and flat money schemes has crept into the body politic. It must be exposed by the search light of truth, and stamped out as a pestilential disease, or it will wreck and ruin the country. It is the Indian's idea of government, the idea of a great father dispensing beads, blankets and succotash to a lot of helpless, if not worthless, dependents. The people must be taught that the inevitable trend of socialism is to ultimate anarchy.

Populists: Lawlessness.

There is a spirit of lawlessness abroad in the land that is today. I thought of the men the most alarming sign of the times. It found expression in the inaugural declaration that the people are above the law. It threatened for six weeks to drench these streets in human blood. It yielded only after days of dallying to as just a decision of our highest court as ever honored American jurisprudence. But it is not confined to Kansas. It has just jeopardized every life in Denver, Colorado. It is today rampant in South Carolina. It is the chief and underlying characteristic of the Populist movement. Its immediate incitement is in the false conception of the relations of government to the people, and of the people to the government. It grows out of a superficial and erroneous opinion as to the relative powers of our three co-ordinate branches of government. It vaguely holds them to be equal in their powers, but it does not know that above them all is that supreme thing, the law. The fourth and highest sphere in our form of government is the crystallized will of the people, the law. To this all the other spheres are subordinate. To this the art of all our different laws, even its makers must humbly bow, and its executors are alike amenable. We need a revival of respect for law. We must have it if our government shall not perish from the face of the earth. The law is indeed the palladium of our liberties, and the bulwark of our freedom. It is the ark of our covenant, the ark of holiness. It is the sacred urn in which are deposited our most precious treasures. Better, a thousand times better, bear its imperfections patiently, than encourage or tolerate an attack upon the foundation of this the citadel of our liberties.

How to Redeem the State.

To spread abroad fundamental truths like these, to counteract in all possible ways the heresies of our opponents, be they Democrats or Populists, is the primary work of the league, as I conceive it. And that this work may be most effective and permanent, I wish our party might see the wisdom and importance, not only of greater activity in the circulation of transient literature to counteract the pernicious stuff with which the country is being flooded, but also particularly in the systematic strengthening of our daily and weekly press. The most efficient party agent is the newspaper that comes regularly into the home and is read around the hearth-stone. Every Republican should take his country paper and some good daily, and make it his business to induce as many of the opposition as possible to feast from the same daily or weekly ear of fare. County and state committees should systematically encourage the introduction of good strong papers into all the homes possible.

In conclusion, fellow Republicans, and members of the Kansas State league, I congratulate you upon the omens of approaching victory. If we are loyal to our great party, if we estimate principle above self, if we avoid useless and senseless antagonisms within our own ranks, if we rise above petty personal differences, in a word, if we are patriotic and harmonious if we do not beat ourselves, fusion or no fusion, no power on earth can keep us from winning a sweeping victory this fall.

And now, with gratitude in my heart for the great honor conferred upon me a year ago, I surrender the office of president and gladly take my place again in the ranks.

Vote of Thanks For Mr. Gleed.

At the conclusion of his address President Hoch called special attention to the work of Hon. Charles S. Gleed, who has assisted the officers of the league in their work during the past year, who was given a vote of thanks.

By a vote the league directed the president to appoint the usual committee on resolutions. While President Hoch was preparing the lists of committees, Vice President Bristow of Salina, occupied the chair. He said he would not make a speech but was ready to put any motions the league might desire.

Mr. Bristow changed his mind however, and made a regulation campaign speech.

Secretary Sheldon then read the following list of committees on resolutions and credentials:

Resolutions.
First district—W. J. Bailey.
Second district—C. F. Scott.
Third district—J. S. Gilmore.
Fourth district—J. W. Moore.
Fifth district—W. H. Smith.
Sixth district—T. E. Walton.
Seventh district—J. E. Junkin.

Credentials.
First district—Phil Kelly.
Second district—Will Walker.
Third district—P. P. Campbell.
Fourth district—Geo. Weber.
Fifth district—H. P. Dow.
Sixth district—C. D. Jones.
Seventh district—J. C. O. Morse.
The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Dispatch Band Makes a Merry Time at the Hall.

The afternoon session of the Republican league convention opened with a much larger attendance of delegates than were present at the morning meeting.

The Topeka Dispatch band, which played in front of the capitol during the noon hour, was present and furnished music for the afternoon meeting. At the conclusion of the first piece by the band the leader of the band stepped to the front of the stage and making a profound bow, said: "Gentlemen—I am George W. Jackson, leader of the Dispatch band. I want you to understand that we have offered our services for this evening's meeting not because we want a position. No sir, we offer our services as for the success of the Republican party."

The cheers that followed this speech were something tremendous and exceeded the applause of any speech of the convention. There were cries of "Good," "Good," "Say it again," and for "music."

Prof. Jackson said: "Gentlemen, we will now play 'The Gathering of the Republicans,'" which was a most exciting gallop.

When the crowd again cheered for more, Prof. Jackson bowed and said: "Now, gentlemen, we will play a piece entitled 'The Pops Going Out.'"

The audience wanted more music, but Prof. Jackson said: "Gentlemen, we are members of the Dispatch band, and we all employed here in Topeka, and we only got off for a couple of hours. I hope you will excuse us."

"Certainly," "certainly," cried several people, when, at the suggestion of a fifth district delegate, three rousing cheers were given "for the Dispatch band."

Charles M. Sheldon, President.

It was 2:30 o'clock when President Hoch rapped for order and requested the gentlemen in the audience to cease smoking, and the report of the committee on credentials made its report, making every person a delegate who had presented his credentials to Secretary Sheldon.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read by Chairman J. W. Bailey, and was adopted as read.

The convention then proceeded to elect officers of the State league for the ensuing year and State Senator Charles Scott of Iola, placed Chas. M. Sheldon, the present secretary of the league, in nomination for president. Judge J. F. Lyon of Lyon county, seconded the nomination.

On the motion of J. M. Miller of Morris county, the rules were declared suspended and Mr. Sheldon was declared elected president by acclamation.

Mr. Sheldon in accepting the nomination, said: "After listening to the eloquent eulogy from my friend Mr. Scott, of Allen, it is with fear and trembling I admit that I am the man."

"We have heard from Ohio, from Pennsylvania, from Kansas, from Kansas City, and from the Second ward of Topeka, and we are still here."

In speaking of the coming campaign he said harmony must be the watchword and mentioned in order the four candidates for governor. The names of Hoch and Morrill each being lustily cheered. President E. W. Hoch then turned the gavel over to President Sheldon and said: "Gentlemen, you have made no mistake in your selection of a president." Mr. W. Y. Morgan of Emporia was elected vice president by acclamation and was escorted to the stand by John M. Steele of Lawrence.

In accepting the office, Mr. Morgan said: "Gentlemen, I will agree to accept this office like the gentlemen at the state house: I will draw my salary regularly and keep my mouth a-going."

James A. Troutman then placed in nomination for secretary Mr. Chas. E. Gault of Topeka.

P. P. Campbell seconded the nomination and Mr. Gault was elected secretary of the league by acclamation.

Mr. Gault was called on for a speech but he said he was not a speech-maker, and thanked the league for his election.

Not Half a Dozen Candidates.

There were no nominations for treasurer and President Sheldon said: "Gentlemen, this is the first time in the history of the league that there were not a half dozen candidates for the offices."

Judge Culver of Emporia said: "Couldn't the president suggest the name of some one who has money enough to run the institution?"

President Sheldon suspended the rules and the convention nominated and elected Judge Culver treasurer by acclamation.

In accepting the nomination, Judge Culver said he had learned today that there is truth in the old saying that it sometimes pays to keep a fellow's mouth shut. He said he would expect President Sheldon to go on his bond.

The convention then took a recess for 20 minutes to allow the congressional district delegations to elect their members of the executive committee and delegates to the National league convention at Denver.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The League's Province to Promulgate, Not Formulate.

When the convention came together at 2:30 this afternoon the committee on credentials first reported. The committee on resolutions then presented the following:

"We recognize the fact that it is not the province of this league to formulate party principles or platforms, but to

promulgate them and labor for their supremacy. Nevertheless we desire to emphatically reaffirm the platform of the Republican national convention of 1892, and pledge ourselves anew to the principles therein set forth, the importance and success of which have been demonstrated by the distress which has followed the change from a debt paying to a debt creating administration."

"We condemn the National Democratic administration for its weak and humiliating foreign policy, for its heartless and unjust treatment of the ex-soldiers of the union, for its vicious attack upon the American policy of protection, and for the blunders and crimes which have brought financial depression and industrial distress upon this nation."

"We denounce the present state administration for its reckless and profligate disregard of law, for the socialistic utterances of its leaders, and for that spirit of anarchy which brought the state to the very verge of civil war."

"We pledge ourselves to renewed exertions to restore the supremacy of the Republican party, to the end that the credit and good name of Kansas may be re-established and the laws again be made supreme."

"We congratulate the Republicans of other states on their recent victories, which indicate a returning devotion to the party and convey to them our assurances that Kansas will this year resume its place in the Republican column."

"We recognize the usefulness of the Kansas Woman's Republican association and cordially commend the splendid work it has done and is doing for our party."

HOW THE HALL IS ADORNED.

Bunting and Flags in Profusion—Arrangements for Tonight.

Hamilton hall is splendidly adapted for convention purposes, especially for such a convention as is in session here today.

The committee on decorations and arrangements had visited the hall this morning before the delegates to the league convention began to arrive and had made the spacious hall most attractive in appearance.

The national emblem, the stars and stripes, was the predominating feature of the decorations. A large silk banner and numerous small flags were in the breeze in front of the hall and all the windows were draped with bunting.

Bunting hung from the centre of the hall and was draped to the corners. The front of the stage was covered with bunting, and along the foot lights at intervals were palms decorated with small flags. The speaker's stand was banked with palms and a large flag hanging over the front of the stand covered a handsome picture of Wm. McKinley, which was intended to be removed at the proper time.

A portrait of James A. Garfield rested among the decorations at the rear of the stage, and on the right and left of the stage were portraits of Grant and Lincoln.

Twenty-two hundred chairs were arranged in the hall and the committee has 500 more that can be put in tonight if necessary. The seats are arranged in order of the congressional districts, the first, second and third in front, and the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh in the rear of the hall.

TONIGHT'S MEETING.

Arrangements Made for the Big Blowout at the Hall Tonight.

The big meeting of the convention will be held tonight when there will be music and speeches and more music and more speeches.

The Dispatch band and the Modocs will furnish their share of the entertainment.

Hon. James A. Troutman of Topeka and Hon. Rudolph Hatfield of Wichita, will address tonight's meeting, after which the audience will be allowed to call for those they want to hear. All speeches will be limited to five minutes. All the candidates will attend tonight's meeting and most of them will speak.

N. H. WOLFF TESTIFIES.

Some Interesting Matters Brought to Light by the Afternoon Session.

The N. H. Wolff case was resumed at 1:30 this afternoon. (The opening of the case appears on the fourth page.) Wolff himself was on the stand and was examined by J. S. Ensminger, his lawyer.

Wolff said that he gave his wife \$200 on September 16 to a cashier of the County Attorney Safford then took the witness. When he asked Wolff how long he had done business with the United States Savings bank, Wolff replied: "When I heard the bank was in bad shape I drew my money—or rather my wife's money out."

The facts in regard to the check that Wolff got Crosby Bros. to cash were carefully reviewed.

Wolff seemed very nervous and squirmed around in his chair in an uneasy manner.

"Did you not leave the city immediately after passing this check on Crosby Bros.?" asked County Attorney Safford.

"No, I didn't," replied Wolff.

"When did you leave the city?"

"I left Sunday," said Wolff.

Wolff passed the check on Crosby Bros. Saturday, September 18. He left the city the next day and did not return till brought back by Sheriff Wilkerson.

County Attorney Safford then asked:

"Where did you go when you left here?"

"I went to Kansas City."

"Where did you go from Kansas City?"

"Well," said Wolff, smiling, but he would not answer.

When asked about his money affairs, Wolff would dodge the questions and answer in a very round-about way.

"Didn't you keep any books?" was asked.

"No," replied the witness.

"Didn't you keep account of the checks you issued?"

"No."

"Did you have a bank book?"

"Yes, but in some way it got lost," replied Wolff.

County Attorney Safford led out with some new questions and finally Wolff said:

"One day a certain gambler in this town, who had an influence over me, came into my place and told me to come up in his place and have a game of poker, and I cashed some checks to play poker with, but I lost."

When asked why he left the city so suddenly, he replied that he left because he lost all his money.

WIN THE FIGHT.

Judge Caldwell Decides in Favor
of Employees

In the Big Union Pacific Legal
Battle.

RECEIVERS SCORED

For Changing Rules Without
Consulting Employees

Who Had a Contract With the
Former Managers.

Not Being Railroad Men They
Acted Ignorantly.

OMAHA, April 5.—Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule case was rendered this morning and was a complete victory for the employees.

The United States court room was thronged with railroad men who listened intently to the reading of the opinion, which was very lengthy, comprising over four thousand words. After stating the facts of the road coming into the hands of the receiver Judge Caldwell says:

"The relation of these men to the company and their rate of wages were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and all of which had been in force, substantially as they stand today, for a period of eight years or more."

"These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences held from time to time between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations representing the men in the different subdivisions or branches of the service, viz.: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the Union Pacific Employees' association, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen."

Labor Unions Improve Efficiency.

"These labor organizations, like the rules, regulations and schedules, had become established institutions on the system, many years before the appointment of receivers. Two of the ablest railroad managers ever in the service of this system and probably as able as any this country has ever produced—Mr. S. H. H. Clark and Mr. Edward Dickinson, who were the managers of the road, testify that these labor organizations on this system had improved the morals and efficiency of the men and had rendered valuable aid to the company in perfecting and putting into force the rules and regulations governing the operation of the Union Pacific railroad, which confessedly, have made it one of the best managed and conducted railroads in the country."

"Among the rules and regulations referred to and in operation when the receivers were appointed was one to the effect that no change in the schedule of wages and rules and regulations of rate of wages without first giving to the labor organizations, whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days notice, or other reasonable notice."

Judge Caldwell then recites how the receivers went into court last January to force a reduction in the schedule of wages and states all the legal steps taken down to and including the hearing just ended. The court then says:

The Value of Conference.

"At this conference an agreement was reached as to the rules, regulations and schedules relating to the Union Pacific dispatchers and operators which had been reported to the court and confirmed. This was one of the most difficult schedules in the whole list to adjust, and the satisfactory agreement reached in the conference shows the great value of good tempered, calm and intelligent inquiry in which both sides are represented, and in which both sides learned, perhaps for the first time, the ground on which the demand is made by the one and resisted by the other."

"The receivers had declared to the court that after careful consideration of the matter and consultation with the

[Continued on Third Page.]

PEFFER CHOKED OFF.

The Senate Went Into Executive Session and Wouldn't Let Him Talk.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The tariff bill was laid before the senate this afternoon and Senator Peffer took the floor ready to begin his speech but Senator Call (Pa.) moved an executive session and the motion was carried by 31 to 19 against the protest of Senator Harris, of Tennessee.

The senate therefore went into executive session.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

English Behring Sea Bill Not Well Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The English bill to give effect to the Paris agreement on the Behring sea fisheries, does not give entire satisfaction at the capitol.

Senator Davis of the committee on foreign relations said today, that the bill was inadequate and does not go far as Congress had intended. He passed the senate yesterday looking to the prevention of seal poaching.

Passes the House.
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Behring sea bill has been passed by the house.

Notice.

The regular annual meeting of the members of the Shawnee Building & Loan association will be held at the office of the secretary's room 16 Columbia building, on April 9th, 1894, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, amending the by laws and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. H. EASTMAN,

Secretary.